

LOCAL NEWS.

DEPARTURE OF BURNIDE'S BRIGADE.—This splendid brigade, consisting of the two Rhode Island regiments, and their batteries, (one of which is now in Western Virginia,) the New York seventy first, and the second New Hampshire regiments, yesterday afternoon took their departure for the seat of war. The various regiments formed on Pennsylvania avenue at half past one o'clock in the following order: Battery of the second Rhode Island regiment, 6 guns and 6 caissons.

Second Rhode Island regiment, Col. Slocum, with their band.

First Rhode Island regiment, with their band.

Second New Hampshire regiment, Colonel Marston, with drum corps.

New York seventy first regiment, Col. Martin, with Dodsworth's band.

As the brigade marched up the avenue, headed by the gallant Burnside, it presented an appearance never yet excelled on that street. All the regiments looked extremely well, and the men were in the best of spirits. General Burnside, who is in command of the brigade, received a large number of bouquets along the route.

The brigade takes with it only rations enough for three days, and but little baggage—indicating that its work is to be done quickly and effectively.

WANTS ATTENDING TO.—We hear frequent complaints from the residents of Seventh street, near Boundary, in relation to the conduct of certain members of the Mozart and the ninth Massachusetts regiments, who, for some time past, have been in the habit of committing various excesses upon their persons and property. Only night before last, we hear that a lady residing in that vicinity was chased to her home by a soldier, with a bayonet in his hand, the excuse for the action being that she had refused to give him whisky. This matter should be looked into by the officers of these regiments, and a stop put to it at once.

INVENTIONS FOR ARMY USE.—William Ballard, Esq., of New York city, who is now here, brings several new models for various army weapons, which have been examined by many of the surgeons and others, who speak warmly in their favor. One is for an ambulance capable of carrying twelve sick and wounded soldiers, and the same number of dead, in distinct apartments; another is a very unique invention for carrying a large quantity of water so that it shall not become heated; and a third is for a powder carriage, with a compartment for cartridges in one end and powder in the other. These improvements are all very simple, and will doubtless soon come into extensive use.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held by Coroner Woodward on Monday, to inquire into the cause of the death of Thomas Haggerty, of the first New Jersey regiment, who died on Sunday, from wounds received on Friday last, whilst endeavoring to suppress a quarrel between other soldiers. The post mortem examination on Sunday last developed a tape worm alive in the corpse, which, when taken out, was thought to be thirteen feet in length. The verdict of the jury was, "That Thomas Haggerty came to his death Sunday, the 14th instant, at 11 a. m., from the effects of a pistol shot, entering near the spinal bone and coming out in front; which shot came from a pistol in the hands of Joseph Craig, a member of the New York (Brooklyn) fourth regiment, on Friday, July 12, 1861, between the hours of 3 and 4 p. m." Deceased is generally represented as a very quiet and inoffensive man. He leaves a wife and two children.

ANOTHER.—On Monday afternoon, Justice Johnson was deputed by Coroner Woodward to hold an inquest over the body of a man drowned at the Sycamore beach, in the Potomac. From the evidence of some boys who saw him, he walked deliberately into the water, with all his clothes on, and drowned himself. The verdict of the jury was in accordance with these facts. In addition to various articles of small account, a bill of A. D. Worman against Mr. McQuid for groceries was found, which was the only clue to his name.

FIRE IN GEORGETOWN.—Fire broke out in the rear of Mr. Peter Dill's premises on the Heights in Georgetown, about one o'clock yesterday morning. His property is on the upper part of High street, and his house and furniture, for the want of water, were entirely destroyed. He was insured for \$800, which will not cover half the loss. The property is too elevated for the Potomac water to be available. The adjoining frame houses on the North, owned by Mr. Temple Sherman, one occupied by himself and the other by a colored woman, were entirely consumed. No insurance.

CRIMINAL COURT.—Yesterday, John Broadhead, alias Broderick, was tried on the charge of malicious mischief in breaking the furniture of Mary Miller. He was found guilty, but a motion for a new trial was immediately entered. John Flann was found not guilty of breaking into the house of Robert Werner.

Robert Cross was convicted of an assault and battery on W. B. Mistleand, and sentenced to pay a fine of fifteen dollars and costs.

HIGH HANDED AFFAIR.—George W. Downing, first lieutenant of company E, Union regiment, second battalion, has laid on a visit on Sunday to the camp of the twenty-sixth New York (Elmira) regiment, his sword was taken forcible possession of by a Capt. Davis, of said regiment, who asked to see the sword, claimed it as his property, and refused to return it.

ARREST OF SECESSIONISTS.—A squad of the New York first German Rifles, Col. Blenker, on Monday night arrested ten secession pickets at a point several miles distant from their camp. The prisoners are all differently uniformed and armed, though they all say that they belong to the same company. They are still detained on the other side of the river.

RELEASED.—The *James Guy*, tug-boat, which was seized by the Government some time ago, and has been used for public purposes since, has been released from seizure and placed in the hands of her owner, Mr. George Page. She is to go on the line again between Seventh street wharf and Alexandria as a ferry boat.

MUSTERED OUT.—Company C, National Guard battalion, Captain McKim; National Rifles, Captain Smead; company D, Washington Light Infantry battalion, (howitzer), Captain Cross, were mustered out of service on Monday, and the District of Columbia Rifles yesterday.

WENT INTO VIRGINIA.—The De Kalb regiment formed on Pennsylvania avenue, in front of Brown's Hotel, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and, after a brief review, marched over into Virginia.

THE TIGHT-ROPE PERFORMANCE.—It is proclaimed that, in consequence of the movement of the troops yesterday, the tight-rope performance of Professor Sweet, advertised for this afternoon, will not take place.

NOR SO.—The report that James Galt, a printer, was hung at Harper's Ferry, turns out to be incorrect.

FATHER MOONEY AT HOME.—The father of Father Mooney to New York from this city, where he has been ministering to the sixty-ninth regiment ever since their arrival here, was the occasion of much rejoicing among the residents of the eleventh and seventeenth wards. The *Express* says that a telegram received on Wednesday morning, announcing his return, brought a large multitude to the door of St. Bridget's rectory, and kept them there from nine o'clock A. M. to five P. M., when the Reverend gentleman arrived, accompanied by Major (Alderman) Bagley, Captain Korke, and others. The bells of the church now rang, cannon fired, and other demonstrations of joy made. Father Mooney, dressed in his regimentals, appeared on the balcony of his residence, and thanked the crowd for the attention bestowed upon him, but the populace would not disperse. During the evening the crowd filled not only the street, but a portion of Tompkins square, setting off rockets and other fireworks, while the Cecilia Band, a juvenile club, discoursed some patriotic airs. The Reverend gentleman addressed the crowd again, thanking them for the love they manifested for him, and in the course of his remarks related several anecdotes about the sixty-ninth. The speaker said that the friends and relatives of the members of the regiment ought to feel grateful to the Most Rev. Archbishop for the interest he had taken in that command, and closed by proposing three cheers for the Union and Constitution. A touching incident occurred when the Reverend gentleman arrived. St. Bridget's female school presented an address, during the delivery of which a little girl returned to the priest a flower he had given her when the regiment left for the seat of war, and which she had preserved for three months.

COMPLIMENTARY RESOLUTIONS.—The members of the New York seventy-first regiment who have been serving as a guard on the steamer *Philadelphia*, held a meeting in the saloon of the boat, and passed the following resolutions, expressive of their esteem for Capt. Reynolds:

Whereas Silas Reynolds, acting master in the United States navy, in command of the steamer *Philadelphia*, under whom we have served for the six weeks last past, has, during that time, been in all respects a gentlemanly and considerate officer, and has sought, by every means in his power, to render our position as pleasant as circumstances, and a proper sense of duty, would allow; and

Whereas, having been this morning ordered away for other duty, thus severing the pleasant associations which we have enjoyed while under his command, the peculiar circumstances under which we separate call upon us to give expression to our appreciation of his many acts of kindness; therefore

Resolved, That while we cheerfully acquiesce in the necessity which the war in which we are engaged imposes upon us, we cannot but regret that we are thus compelled to separate from one who has rendered himself dear to us.

Resolved, That in leaving the *Philadelphia*, and withdrawing from the command of Mr. Reynolds, we hereby tender our kindest regards, and assure him that he will have our continued esteem, and our prayers for his preservation and usefulness in the righteous cause to which he has devoted himself.

Resolved, That a copy of the above be presented to Capt. Reynolds, signed by all the officers and privates of the detachment.

The above resolutions were read and presented in the presence of the detachment, to Capt. Reynolds, who, in receiving them, made a feeling and befitting reply, and afterwards took leave of each one of them personally.

The detachment also presented similar expressions of respect and esteem to the engineers and other officers of the *Philadelphia*.

FOR THE WAR.—The Lincoln Guards, a new company organized for the three years' service, held a meeting last night at Temperance Hall, and, on motion, Nicholas Wayson (formerly sergeant in the Slemmer Guards) was called to the chair, and Mr. Smith was elected secretary. On taking their seats as officers of the meeting, they made stirring speeches in relation to the affairs of the country, and especially the duty of every true patriot to respond to the call of his country, in putting down the rebellion.

Forty-two men signed the roll. Mitchell Smith (formerly first lieutenant in the Slemmer Guards) was elected captain, and Nicholas Wayson (formerly a sergeant in the same company) was elected first lieutenant. The election of other officers was postponed until the next meeting, which will take place at Temperance Hall on next Thursday night.

This company is mostly composed of members of the Slemmer Guards, who expect to be mustered out of service in a few days. It will be recalled that the Slemmers were among the first to enlist for the three months' service, and they have shown the same promptness in organizing a company for the three years' service.

IMPROPER ARREST.—Last night two drunken soldiers arrested a man on the Island, and took him to the guardhouse, because he said he worked in Virginia. A lieutenant who remarked that they ought not to have made the arrest was in turn marched to the guardhouse. The parties were both set at liberty on arriving at the station, but one of the soldiers was locked up by order of the provost guard.

DANGEROUS SPORT.—About ten o'clock last night, a stranger, at the corner of Seventh street and the avenue, threw a stone at a driver of an omnibus, who refused to take in the soldier, the omnibus being full. Lieut. Bright immediately arrested him and took him before Justice Clark, at the guardhouse, who imposed on him a fine.

TAKEN DOWN.—The portrait of John Tyler, which has so long hung in the rotunda of the Capitol, has been removed by order of the Superintendent of Public Buildings.

REMOVED.—James Wise, of the District of Columbia, a first class (\$1,200) clerk in the Census Bureau, has been removed.

The locomotive and tender, No. 102, sunk in the Potomac, near Alexandria, were raised by Messrs. Blasted & Krall, submarine engineers, No. 4 Broad street, New York. The certificate of A. Carnegie, Esq., assistant manager of military roads, speaks highly of their skill and energy, and recommends them to all parties requiring similar work.

Delaware, says the *Delaware Gazette*, was never more likely to reap a bountiful harvest than now. The hay in abundance has been all sowed. Much of the wheat in Kent and Sussex is already down; in New Castle it will be harvested this week and next. The yield is good; while the prospect for a heavy crop of oats is great.

The more prudent of Mr. May's secession friends assert that he has gone to Richmond to see about getting back that cargo of coffee which the pirate Hollins seized on the Chesapeake and carried into the Rappahannock, and which is said to belong to one of his clients, a Mr. Wright, of Rio de Janeiro, resident in Baltimore.

ADVANCE ON FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE!

DETAILS OF THE MARCH.

The various regiments over the river, with a few exceptions, struck their tents yesterday afternoon, and took up the line of march, with those that left the city, for Fairfax Court House, where they expected to encamp last night. The various roads leading thereto from the Potomac were, in consequence, greatly enlivened during the entire day. The following are the routes observed by the respective columns of their march thitherward:

On the road just beyond Arlington Heights, leading toward Fairfax Court-House, large bodies of men were moving all the afternoon. Among them were the sixty-ninth and eighth New York and the New Jersey volunteers. Early in the morning the siege train was sent out on the road, each gun drawn by ten horses, followed by a number of wagons, containing all the necessary implements and a large quantity of ammunition.

The scene on the Columbia Turnpike Road was unusually interesting during the brisk movement of the two Rhode Island regiments over the road, one of which regiments was commanded by General Burnside, who, it is said, was observed marching with his column on foot. Five hundred cavalry and a mounted battery preceded the line.

In this division were also Sherman's battery, commanded by Capt. Ransom, and the West Point battery, Capt. Griffin.

The Ellsworth Zouaves moved up the line of the Orange and Alexandria railroad at an early hour on foot. Later in the day, two trains loaded with soldiers moved over the same road. The brigade, under Col. Howard, consisting of a Vermont regiment and the third, fourth, and fifth Maine, broke camp in the afternoon. The brigade comprising the Michigan regiments, under Col. Wilcox, was also in motion.

Up to nightfall, we were not apprised of the movement of the Ohio, Connecticut, and second Maine regiments, posted near the extreme right, on the line adjacent to Fairfax Court-House. The third regiment of infantry, with three hundred marines from the barracks, took up their line of march, it is supposed, just in the rear of the Rhode Island brigade.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Harrisburg, July 16.—Colonel Biddle, commanding the Pennsylvania reserve, lately encamped at Cumberland, occupied New Creek Bridge, Maryland, on Sunday, by order of Major General McClellan.

Colonel Kane, of the same brigade, occupied Piedmont, and Captain Ervin took post at New Creek Village. The enemy precipitately retired upon the approach of our forces. Captain Taylor's company pursued and captured the enemy's wagon and field plunder.

On Monday morning the enemy attacked Captain Ervin's position, but was vigorously repulsed, leaving two men dead and carrying away some wounded. There was no loss on our side.

WAR ITEMS.

We have advices from the scene of Col. Siegel's battle up to the 11th. Gen. McCullough was in the fight with his Arkansas troops. Gov. Jackson and Gen. Price were present, but took no active part. Gen. Raines's son was killed. The rebel list of dead will be between six and seven hundred. A detachment of one hundred of Siegel's troops left at Neosho had been captured. The State officers wanted them shot, to which McCullough would not agree. There had been no second battle. Preparations were being made for a movement.

THE REGULAR MEN-OF-WAR.—The following table shows the number of regular men-of-war now employed in the blockading service, with the number of guns and men on board each vessel, and the tonnage:

Vessel	Guns	Men	Tonnage
Steam frigate Minnesota	60	500	3,200
Steam frigate Niagara	12	540	4,580
Steam frigate Washburn	44	500	3,200
Steam frigate Roanoke	44	500	3,200
Steam frigate Colorado	44	500	3,200
Steam frigate Powhatan	10	350	2,415
Steam frigate Mississippi	11	380	1,892
Steam frigate Susquehanna	10	340	2,450
Steam frigate Richmond	14	325	1,829
Steam frigate Brooklyn	12	275	2,075
Steam gunboat Pawnee	3	160	1,289
Steam gunboat Watch	2	94	378
Steam gunboat Mohawk	6	110	464
Steam gunboat Wyandott	6	110	380
Steam gunboat Crusader	6	110	449
Steam gunboat Poropotomus	3	94	320
Steam gunboat Intrepid	3	100	1,016
Sailing frigate Constitution	50	240	1,726
Sailing frigate St. Lawrence	50	500	1,726
Sailing frigate Sabine	50	500	1,726
Sailing frigate Cumberland	24	390	1,726
Sailing frigate Savannah	20	350	1,726
Sailing frigate Macedonia	24	350	1,341
Sailing frigate Jamestown	20	300	900
Sailing frigate Vincennes	20	300	900
Sailing frigate Vandallia	16	300	783
Sailing frigate St. Louis	20	300	700
Sailing frigate Pelee	16	300	606
Sailing frigate Dale	16	250	606
Sailing frigate Marion	16	250	606
Sailing gunboat Seminole	3	230	800
Sailing brig Baldrige	6	100	250
Sailing brig Perry	6	120	380
Three storeships (armed)	3	170	—
Total	726	10,113	50,229

GENERAL LYON'S ARMY.—The following is the force with which Gen. Lyon marched from Boonville, July 13, in quest of Jackson. First regiment Missouri volunteers, 628

Second regiment Missouri volunteers, 630

Seventh regiment Missouri volunteers, 622

four companies Pioneer detachment Artillery detachment 15

First regiment Iowa volunteers 961

One company 2d infantry, U. S. A. 74

One company 2d artillery, U. S. A. 63

Four artillery recruits 49

Total 3,262

IMPORTANT FROM ARIZONA!

A REIGN OF TERROR!

SECESSIONISTS USURP THE POWER!

FORT BLISS POSSESSED BY REBELS.

Mexicans True to the U. S. Government!

Correspondence of the National Republican.

MESILLA, June 22, 1861.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN: The condition of affairs in New Mexico and Arizona is truly deplorable. The few Americans resident here, who are mostly from Texas, and nearly all from the Southern States, have become, with scarcely a single exception, the most earnest advocates of and zealous workers in the cause of Secession. They have banded themselves together throughout the whole of this region of country, but especially in Arizona, where they have obtained the complete ascendancy, (though largely in the minority), and are exercising their power with acts of the most flagrant character and wanton cruelty. The Mexicans, who compose the greater part of the population, are, with few exceptions, loyal to the Government; but in this matter, they are kept in abject silence and inactivity, by the threats and execrations of these dastardly rebels.

Most of these men who have thus assumed direction of public affairs, have for several years past been acting without restraint, and in direct violation of all law.

Since their usurpation of authority, they have held a Convention in this place, and resolved upon the expulsion of every Federal officer from the Territory. Only a day or two since, Agent Labodi, in the employ of the United States Government, was waited upon by a committee of this body, and his immediate departure beyond the limits of Arizona demanded. He was threatened with removal by force if he did not at once obey the order.

They stated that they had an excellent barrel of tar in which they intended to place the first public officer appointed by President Lincoln, feather him, and start him off on a flight. Mr. L. refused to leave, telling them that he intended to discharge faithfully, and to the best of his ability, his duty to the Government in whose service he was, and that as his instructions were to proceed to Tucson, thither he should go, if not prevented by force. They did not press the observance of the decree in this case, because of the interposition of friends, and the fact of the party being a Mexican. Others, however, have not been so fortunate in escaping its enforcement.

Any attempt to reconcile these men must be attended with signal failure. Force, and that immediate, can alone effect a remedy for these evils. The rebels must at once be exterminated, or otherwise Arizona will shortly become the stronghold of secession. It is generally believed that it was at the instance of these traitors that the United States troops were removed from Fort Bliss, and others of a different character substituted. This point is the key to New Mexico and Arizona. They well know, and properly appreciate, its great importance, and have doubtless arranged for its occupation by a large force. This fort can readily be retaken, if a sufficient number of troops is despatched at once, as there are but seventy Texas troops at present garrisoning the place; but if this fortress is not recovered, and effective measures adopted to put down this vile rebellion, New Mexico, where there are at present but few secessionists, will be made to succumb to its overwhelming influence, and Arizona rendered the bauble of secessionists; when, in all probability, every Union man will be massacred.

I trust that these facts may come to the knowledge of the authorities at Washington, through the medium of your valuable paper, and we have thus relieved from this terrible state of affairs.

THE "CHIVALRY."—Some years ago the writer spent a winter in New Orleans. Conversing one day with a friend—a man born and bred at the South—a slaveholder, too, but one who hated slavery with all his heart, we made a remark complimentary of the social character of the Southern people. He replied:

"You do not know these Southerners. You give them credit for good breeding; you commend them for their chivalrous bearing. Do you know they are brutes at heart; the best of them? They part beautifully, do they act, these false gentlemen, so long as you stroke the hair downward; but pass your hand the other way, and see how soon they will spring at you with tooth and claw! You have met some of these gentlemen at my house; you were pleased with them, I see; but would you believe me if I told you the best of them would not hesitate a moment to put my throat if he knew I entertained such opinions about slavery as I now express? And yet these men are my neighbors, and think they are my friends. Now, mark my prediction," continued our friend; "some day the North will make up its mind that it has been imposed upon and bullied by the South, and will assert its independence. Then you will see what Southern 'breeding' and Southern 'chivalry' are! Then you will see these free-creating gentlemen in the deformity to which slavery has reduced them. You grant that it may not happen in our day; for when the South finds it can no longer rule, you will see such a spectacle of brutality and madness—such an exhibition of ruffianism, frenzy, and lawlessness as shall make all Christians turn pale. Then you will see the South—her 'chivalry' laid bare—will see her essentially the cancer of slavery has eaten out all the finer and better attributes of mankind. Then you will see a people endowed with all the lawlessness without the magnanimity of the savage."

The words of our friend were prophetic—*Arizona Evening Journal*, July 24.

REMOVED INDIAN TROUPE AT YELLOW MEDICINE.—On the morning of July 4, Agent Galbraith held a council with the Indians at Yellow Medicine, and told them to appear at four o'clock that afternoon and receive their provisions. They came at the hour, but none of the chiefs, except "Standing Buffalo," condescended to receive the proportion allotted to their several bands. The old claim of the Yanktons, that the land ceded by the treaty of 1851, belonged to them, was set up, and they claimed annuities for the last seven years. They refused to receive anything, and every Indian who was not classed as a soldier left the ground. One of the soldiers who remained fired his gun, pointing it parallel with the door of the ware-

house, "but nobody was hurt." They then all left the ground, and here the matter rested when our informant left the agency. The agent immediately dispatched a messenger to Fort Ridgely for troops, who arrived there on the morning of the 5th. That day, Captain Weigler was to send up 125 men with a field piece. Our informant, who was the messenger down to Fort Ridgely, and who writes us from that point, concludes as follows:

"There are about five or six thousand Indians at Yellow Medicine. What they intend to do is not known; but the folks there think they intend to raise the devil in some way or other."—*St. Paul (Min.) Press*, 9th.

The Princess Mary of Cambridge, whose betrothal to the Duke of Newcastle has been announced, is a very comely personage, but very stout—so stout, in fact, that she finds crinolines entirely superfluous, except around the bottom of her skirt; and it is said that it has been necessary of late to enlarge the door of her carriage. A marriage was proposed between her and Victor Emanuel, and he was delighted at the prospect of a connection with the royal family of England through the owner of so charming a face as that of the portrait which was shown to him. But when, on his visit to England, he saw the lady, *il Re galantuomo*—himself no slender lad—retired precipitately from the negotiation. "I cannot marry that woman," said he, "she's broad enough to sit upon the seven hills of Rome."

JOHN COULDN'T GO.—As the nineteenth Illinois regiment was drawn up in line at Chicago, 13th, about to start for the war in Missouri, a rumor came to the ears of the captain of company F, (says the *Chicago Tribune*), that one of his command was one who should belong only to the home guard, and his attention was directed to a smooth-faced stripling, who held his musket with a jaunty air enough, and bore scrutiny bravely, answering to the name of "John."

"John" was ordered to advance two paces to the front, and did so. John was told that reasons of sex made it necessary that Company F should lose her from its messes; but John did not stoutly deny the charge, and produced a letter from his mother, bidding John good bye, and saying she gave her son up to her country. (It transpired a little later that the cunning John had stolen this letter from another veritable John.) All did not avail, however, the captain took away John's musket and bade her wait until the enrollment of the Amazon Zouaves begins, when John owned up to the fact, and left the camp. No one knew aught of where this young female patriot came from. If she had an accomplice in the ranks, it was well concealed.

ENGLISH EDITORS ON OUR AFFAIRS.—In addition to other reasons for keeping our dignity, there is this, which your readers may not have thought of, that all our eccentricities are known abroad, and those of the Confederates are not. The *New York Times*, *Herald*, and *Evening Post*, are nearly as familiar to Europeans as their London namesakes; but what European ever sees a *New Orleans Delta*, or a *Charleston Mercury*? And therefore, when the *London Review* talks of the "quiet revolution" of the South, in contrast with the "bluster" of the North, it is not the wanton meanness of the malignity on the editor's part, as we might at first suppose, but the offspring of his ignorance. He probably never saw a Southern paper in his life, or heard of such a person as Wigfall, for instance; he had only seen some carefully-worded documents from the pen of Jeff. Davis. Right craftily are the seceders in this matter; the leaders do the outside talking, and do it carefully; the small fry are permitted to rave as they please in the interior, because their ravings never penetrate beyond a very narrow circle.—*London correspondence N. Y. Evening Post*.

A NEW ARMY TRUNK.—An invention has recently been patented, and the article is now on sale here, which promises to be of great use to army officers, for whose special benefit it was got up.

It consists of a new army trunk, adapted to camp life, and comprising within itself ample space for clothes or any other articles required, and so constructed as to be transformed into a comfortable couch, lounge, or seat, with a musquito net attached, or an oil-lamp covering, if necessary, to shield rain. Thus it combines utility in itself an officer's whole requirements, and must contribute very greatly to his health, comfort, and convenience. It can be put up or taken down in two minutes with ease. When closed, it makes a compact, medium-sized trunk, capable of standing any wear and tear. Can be sent forward in advance of the tents, and, being waterproof, forms a tent of itself, impervious to rain, when no other is at hand. It is the most useful appendage for a campaign that we have seen, and the possession of one ought to be a *sine qua non* with every officer. The advertisement of the agent will be found in another column.

July 13—4w

CHIEF ASST. QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Washington, D. C., July 4, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 M. on the 10th inst., to furnish (20,000) twenty thousand bushels of oats, to be delivered at the railroad depot or at G street wharf, Washington, D. C., on or before 30th day of July, 1861.

The bids to be received by weight at the rate of (32) thirty-two pounds to the bushel, and to be put up in good substantial sacks of about two bushels each, free of additional cost to the Government.

The bids to be endorsed "Proposals for Oats." Good and sufficient security will be required for the fulfillment of the contract.

The Assistant Quartermaster reserves the right to reject all bids that may be deemed too high. Payment to be made when all the oats are delivered.

D. H. RICKER, July 6—4d Asst. Quartermaster U. S. A.

STOP AT THE right place, and buy your Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats, and Caps, at No. 460 Seventh street, Opposite the Post Office.

\$25 Reward. LOST near the National and Brown's Hotel, four Treasury Notes of \$50 of the following numbers 394, 395, 396, and 398, endorsed by Samuel Hain, D. A. C. S., and dated July 3, 1861. The above reward will be given, if returned to John Farley, Esq., 136 F street, first ward.

July 15—3t

DONNELLY'S UNION HOUSE AND **WINE ROOMS,** 442 THIRTIETH STREET, NEAR PENN AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Choice Sleeping Apartments, by the Day, Week, or Month.

July 4—4m

DRS. LOCKWOOD & DARRELL are prepared to insert TEETH on VULCANITE BASE—a new and improved mode. When made on this plan, they are reasonable to wear, and much cheaper than any others. Also, Teeth inserted on Gold Plate, and all dental operations of any kind that may be desired. Office, No. 5, in the Washington Building, corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Seventh street.

July 15

ARMY SUPPLIES.